co on the south, lies a great interior silver basin, flanked by the gold States of Colorado and California. This basin is as yet unexplored, and the discovery of the White Pine district may be but an earnest of what will astonish the world when our sturdy explorers test every vein within the boundary of the wast basin.

Few people are aware that the United States yields now about one-half the silver and about one-third of the gold annually produced in the world. From 1492 to 1868 the total amount of gold and silver produced on this continent was as follows :-

Bouth America.....\$1,778,854,430 \$2,897,219,459 \$10,000,000 \$100,000,000 2 3,041,452,000

Total .....\$3,060,654,430 \$6,047,071,459 -Making a grand total of \$9,107,725,889, of which about two-thirds were produced before the old Spaniards were driven from the conti-

In the same period, from 1492 to 1868, the products of gold and silver in Europe, Asiatic Russia, Australia and New Zealand combined were \$2,659,100,000—considerably less than the yield of this continent. How rapidly the United States is now taking the lead in mining the precious metals will be observed from the following table, which is the estimated product of the whole continent for

425,000 1,275,000 200,000 Total.....\$74,700,000 \$60,578,000

Making a grand total of \$135,278,000, of which the United States yields \$80,000,000, or more than one-half. From the discovery of our continent to 1868 the annual product of precious metals did not average \$25,000,000, an amount less than one-third of that now given by the United States alone.

These figures are startling, and when we consider their effect upon politics and commerce the mind can scarcely grasp the results. From the extraordinary discoveries in our great silver basin, and the now reviving foranes under new modes of working of the Colorado gold mines, we can but predict an era of wealth and prosperity which must con-tribute to our national power such strength as Spain felt when, with the gold and silver of Spanish America to draw upon, she swept around the world and dictated to Europe.

#### The Boston Detectives.

"Set a rogue to catch a rogue." This is the principle on which, before and since the days of Vidocq, detectives have generally been selected everywhere. We can therefore discover nothing particularly new or extraordipary in the nature of the revelations made before the investigating committee of the Massachusetts Legislature in the case of those Boston police detectives who have been charged with corruption, compounding of felony and collusion with thieves. Even the interesting developments concerning the New York Lord bond robbery, and the confession of one of the robbers of the Boston broker, Gooding, only disclose practices on the part of the detectives that are familiar enough to the detective f'rings" in London, New York and every other great metropolis. But the Massachusetts legislative committee of investigation is doing a good work in bringing such practices to light and branding them as infamous. The committee, however, will err if it shall decide to conduct its future hearings in private. It is well for the public to learn that a detective may often be as dishonest as the thief whom he is pursuing. When fully assured of this deplorable fact the public will insist on a therough reform of the detective police system. Let us hope that it will at length become as unsafe for de-Sectives to be in collusion with thieves as it is, or ought to be, for thieves to steal. Some eans should be devised immediately for prewenting such a distribution of spoils between burglars and police officials as that which appears to have followed the Lord bond robbery. sond robberies would then decrease in number instead of multiplying, as at present. Is it too much to expect honesty, as well as vigilance, perseverance and energy, from the Vidocqs and Javerts of the future?

## Spiritualism.

Judge Edmonds does justice to "the wellknown fairness of the HERALD," and to its desire "to enable its numerous readers to judge for themselves" after having enjoyed an opportunity of looking at "both sides of every ques-We published yesterday the letter which the Judge addressed to those who recently celebrated in this city the anniversary of the advent of modern spiritualism. This letter explains his absence on that occasion, and is, moreover, a full and interesting exposition of his views of "revelation from the spirit world." But he fails to convince us that "this age is the first in which it has been dealt with wisely and well," and that "now for the first time the human race has advanced far onough in the knowledge of man and his relations to God and in freedom of thought to make it available for our happiness and progress." Judge Edmonds says :- "Never till now has the spirit presence been hailed by an understanding enlightened enough to comprehend it." We cannot help thinking that, however desirable such a consummation may be, It has not yet been reached. We must relterate our demand for greater miracles than the rappings and table-tippings and planchette scribblings and trance pictures and incoherent rhymes and speeches which modern spiritualists have thus far offered in support of their "revelation from the spirit world." It is unscientific to reject well attested facts, material or psychological, and it is equally unscientific to deduce from them prematurely a new philosophy and a new religion. The undue haste of the apostles of spiritualism in Ahis direction is one of the causes which have

# TELEGRAPHIC

FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD

SPAIN. A Spanish Town Attacked by the Carlists MADRID, April 11, 1889. News has been received from the frontier that a band of Carlists, 600 strong, attacked the town of

# Leo de Urgel, in the Pyrenees, but were repulsed with

heavy loss and fled to the mountains.

Celebration of the Pope's Jubilee.

LONDON, April 11, 1869.

The Pope's jubilee was celebrated at Rome with great splendor. The Pope said mass at St. Peter's, and a *Te Deum* was sung in the presence of the cardinals, the foreign ambassadors, notabilities from all parts of Europe and an immense congregation. In the evening the city was illuminated.

#### THE INDIAN WAR.

Indian Outrages in Montana-The Kaws Preparing for War. St. Louis, April 11, 1869.

Our Helela, Montana, despatch says advices from stole the cattle and horses from a ranche on Dey creek. A party of fifteen or twenty citizens and four mounted soldiers from Fort Ellis pursued, overtook and killed nine of them. Private Carbley was killed and two soldiers and one citizen were wounded.

It is reported that the Kaw Indians burned their treaty with the government and will go on the war nath.

#### INDIANA.

The Deadlock in the Legislature-Fatal Railroad Accident.
Indianapolis, April 11, 1869.

The legislative situation remains unchanged and an adjournment was had until Monday. The democratic caucus on Saturday resolved to stay out. A collision occurred on the Central Raifroad near this city on Saturday evening between a freight and wood trains. The engineer of the freight train, Peter Yarborough, was instantly killed.

#### ARKANSAS.

The Steamer G. A. Thompson Snagged-Four-

MEMPHIS, April 11, 1869. A despatch from Little Rock says the steam G. A. Thompson, from Cincinnati, struck a spag in the Arkansas river, near Pine Bluff, on Friday last, and sunk. Seventeen-lives are reported lost, besides the vessel's entire cargo.

The Cinciunati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad-An Eric Combination Defeated.

CINCINNATI, April 11, 1869.

tendent Rucker, of the Atlantic and Great West-ern road, and Chapin, of the Erie road, tendered \$500,000 security and their accept-ance of the lease of the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton road, but the latter refused to execute the lease, assigning as the reason the act of the Ohio Legislature making their road responsible for debts incurred by the Eric Company on the line of the same; also that the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Day-ton road refusing to recognize the through contract. ton road refusing to recognize the through contracts of the Erie road, have demanded a pro rata on the freight and detained such at the depot on the refusal of the Erie company to pay, consequently that on Priday the Erie road perfected arrangements with the Little Miami and Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati roads to carry all its freight and that yesterday the freights moved accordingly.

#### NEW YORK.

AUBURN, April 11, 1869 nected with the Church of the Holy Family seems to have ended. The Rev. Martin Kavanah, the priest appointed by Bishop McQuaid to supersede the Rev. Thomas O'Flaherty, said mass at the church to-day. Arrangements were made by the city authorities to preserve order in case any disturbance should be

## MAINE.

Opening of Navigation in the Penobscot. Bangon, April 11, 1869.
The ice left the Penobscot this afternoon and the river is now open to navigation. The steamer William Tibbetts came up to her wharf to-night, being the first arrival of the season.

## EUROPEAN MARKETS.

United States five-twenty bonds are quoted at 87 54

## HAVANA WEEKLY MARKETS.

HAVANA, April 11, 1869. The following is the condition of the markets for the week ending Saturday, April 10:-

The following is the condition of the markets for the week ending Saturday, April 10:—

Sugar—Stock in warehouse in Havana and Matanzas, 240,000 boxes and 16,000 hhds. Receipts of the week, 45,000 boxes, 19,000 hhds. All qualities of sugar have slightly advanced; there has been a large speculative inquiry throughout the week and holders demanded higher prices; the market closed buoyant at \$1,4 a \$2,4 reals for Nos. 10 to 12. Dutch standard, and \$1,4 relass for Nos. 10 to 12. Dutch standard, and \$1,4 relass for Nos. 10 to 10. Molasses sugar steady at \$1,4 reals for Nos. 7 to 10. Muscovadoes quiet; fair to good refining 7½ a \$1,4 reals for Nos. 7 to 10. Muscovadoes quiet; fair to good refining 7½ a \$1,4 reals. Molasses—Clayed buoyant at \$1,4 reals per keg. Lard firm; in therees, 21c. a 22c., and fir this 23c. a 23/2c. per 1b. Flour dull at \$10 a \$11 per bbl. Butter steady at 30c. a 40c. per 1b. Tallow firmer at 10%c. a 11c. per lb. Bacon firm at 20c. a 21c. per lb. Honey buoyant at 4½ a 5 reals per gallon. Wax steady; yellow \$7 a \$8, and white \$10 a \$10 50 per arrobe. Petroleum active at \$1,4 a 6½ reals per gallon. Potatoes heavy at \$2 50 a \$3 25 per bbl. Hams active; dry saited, 21c. and sugar coated, 24c. per lb. Lumber in demand. Shooks, for boxes, quiet at \$4,4 a 6½ reals; for hogsheads, duil and nominal; empty hogsheads mactive at \$2. Hoops quiet; long snaved, \$50; short, \$41. Freights active to Northern and Southern ports on sugar \$1 75 a \$1 87½ per box and \$6 87½ a \$8 per hhd.; on molasses, \$4 25 a \$4 87½ per hhd. er to to Faimouth, England, and orders, 42s. 6d. a 40s.

Exchange steady. On United States, sixty days

Exchange steady. On United States, sixty days sight, in gold, par to one-half per cent premium; currency, 24% a 23% per cent discount.

## SUICIDE BY STRYCHNINE.

A Saloon Keeper Takes a Dose Sufficient to Kill Two Hundred Persons—Investigation

Before Coroner Flynn. Yesterday afternoon Coroner Flynn was called to 105 Washington street, to hold an inquest on the body of Edward Hanley, keeper of a liquor at the above number, who com suicide the night previous by swallow mitted suicide the night previous by swallowing a quantity of strychnine sufficient to kill at least 200 persons. On making inquiries respecting the case it appeared that on Saturday evening deceased started out on a collecting tour, but met with poor success. During his absence Hanley, it is said, imbibed two or three times aiso, and procured a vial containing a quarter of an ounce of strychnine. Not lar from ten o'clock he returned, and waiking up to the bar of his own place asked for a giass of gin, which was given him. Hanley then, pulling from his pocket the vial of strychnine poured the contents into the tumbler of gin and instantly drank it down. The fact of his taking the poison being known in a few moments, Dr. Good was summoned and upon arriving found his patient insensible mid in spasms and convulsions. Antidotes were immediately admisistered, but without affording any relief, and death ensued in an hour or two afterwards. The relatives and friends of deceased seemed at a loss to know what prompted him to sacrifice his life, unless it was despondency caused by being unsuccessful in collecting moneys due him. Where deceased obtained the deadly poison it was impossible to ascertain.

like a prairie fire, but it seems to be burning stalf out.

POLICE COMMISSIONER ACTON.

Mr. Acton, it is said, continues to grow worse. His friends think that his condition has not been improved by his Southern sojourn. A rumor that has obtained much credence about the Central office is shall be organs of the body.

The jury found a verdict corresponding with the continues to grow that the commissioner will resign before the adjournment of the Logislature.

#### WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, April 11, 1869.

Senate.

The first thing in order when the Senate convenes to-morrow will be the reading of the President's proclamation convening the session. No nomina-tions are before the Senate, but it is probable by the time the Secretary is through reading the proclamation the President's private secretary will have made his appearance with a batch of names. There is some speculation to-night as to whether the fifty-three nominations that went over with the close of will be sent in first. As there is some contest over these, especially the New York internal revenue officers, it is probable the foreign nominations will be sent in first. These are all ready, having been agreed upon at the Cabinet meeting last Friday. President Grant's Disgust at the Efforts of

Rival Office-Seekers.

The President is becoming much disgusted with the mischievous tattle and frivolous allegations that are trumped up by rival aspirants and retailed to the Senate committees, in order to defeat the confir-gration of the persons whom he has seen fit to nominate for the most important offices. Scarcely any one is spared from this terrible ordeal. No matter how clear from blemish one's reputation has been hitherto, or what places of public trust he may have Senate and the whole pack of rivals is at once in ful Gossip, inneuendo, family relationship, defamation accomplish the desired end. All such means, their inventors and authors; for it is well under mination that he will in no case, where the de feat is thus assured, allow it to result to the imme diate benefit of the defamers. He wisely concludes that such a course is necessary to correct this alarming and rapidly growing political evil.

General Sickles Accepts the Mexican Mission. There seems to be no longer any doubt that General Sickles will be nominated for the Mexican Mission. The appointment has already been tendered to and accepted by him. Under a misapprehension as to the amount of salary attached to the position he hesitated for some time whether to accept or de-cline the appointment, supposing the pay to be only \$6,000 per year, in gold. The mistake was occasioned by an error in the Blue Book, which sets down the pay of that post at \$6,000, upon which stipend the decently. It appears that the correct figure is \$12,500 per annum, and that since General Sickles has made this discovery he no longer hesitates to next day.

the English Mission.

To the list of names for the post of Minister to England has been added, within the last few days, that of ex-Attorney General William M. Evarts. This makes three New Yorkers and three Massachusetts men who are supposed to be in the field, either through their own agency or that of their friends, to of New York, and J. L. Motley, N. P. Banks and Caleb Cushing, of the Old Bay State. The last mentioned party seems a most unlikely individual, from his political antecedents, to be nominated for any high office by the present administration; but those plum pudding diplomat, answer the objections by exclaiming, "Remember Longstreet! What was he at one time, and what is he now? Did not Grant from radical quarters; and may it not be the same thing in Cushing's case ?"
Why the New York Nominations Were Not

Acted Upon-Disagreement Between Sena-tors Conkling and Fenton.

the consequent expiration of all appointments is a question exciting no little agitation among office-seekers in general and those from New York in particular. It is understood that the main cause of the neglect to confirm the New York appointments, as greement between Senators Fenton and Conkling. In the executive session a lively and protracted de-bate sprung up between the two Senators as to who State patronage. Mr. Conkling thought he at least cially. Mr. Fenton, however, has the inside track, as he is supposed to know more about politi-cal manipulations than his colleague. It was upon Fenton's own motion that the appointments were allowed to drop. This unexpected event has given rise to fresh hopes in the enthusiastic breasts of the disappointed and great efforts are being made to that the same names will be sent in again, with the exception probably of Wadsworth and Sailey. In the first case the charges are of such a character that Bailey is somewhat peculiar, and as the committee of the Senate has already reported favorably in his case, there are grounds for the belief that he will be

Cuban Envoy.

A despatch in Spanish, sent on here yesterday by special messenger from Señor Lemus, Cuban Envoy, his secretary Rulez, had the effect of making th latter depart suddenly by the evening train for New York, and rumor to-day is busy among those in terested in Cuban affairs conjecturing what move-

It is not very long since the United States were a party to an important question in the court of nations, which went very near to affecting fatally their integrity as a people. In the face of the most solemn protests our suit was rejected, and foreign Powers in the most amicable relations with us decided that our Southern rebels were belligerents and ment that was extended to the lawful government of the United States. As a consequence, supplies of all kinds from England and elsewhere fed the civil war in the South, our commerce was almost swept from the ocean by cruisers under the rebel flag ssuing from European workshops and dock yards, which never saw the shore line of rebeldom. Our national ships were only permitted to remain in European ports long enough to receive necessary supplies, and were often ordered to sea or restrained from going in order that a rebel might escape. We were subjected to the indignity of being ed to release persons guilty of high treason on the penalty of instant war with England. In short, there was hardly a wrong or an insult that we were not obliged to swallow. The years of bitter trial at last passed sway, and the great republic has been finally assured of its undivided existence as a nation. In the providential course of events it is now called upon to decide what shall be its course under similar circumstances. The law of nations is a species of common law code, expounded by the general consent and practice of the great civilized nations, and as such it has varied very much from time to time according the interests or the necessities of the parties to it required. Sometimes it was attempted was of little account unless concurred in by other flags. The principles for which we contended as a precept of the recognized law of nations was that rebels were not to be considered as belligerents. But it seems that we were alone in this error, or nearly site ground and practised on it. We were compelled years' civil war under its exercise by civilized Europe. This, then, has become a part and parcel of international law, and we have acquired the priv-liege of regulating our courts by it at a greater cost than any one of the other parties.

Now for the case in point. Among the Powers

which allowed the belilgerant right to rebeis, and to our great detriment, was Spain; particularly in one instance—that of the rebet craft Stonewall.

vided for her unlawful cruise on our coast. By this and by her general policy and acts, Spain has me herself a willing party to the doctrine that rebels are beligerents. It is to be observed too, that the President of the United States has distinctly accepted this mode of construing the terms of inter national law, by announcing in his address to the country that the policy of foreign nations to the United States would stamp the policy of this country to other Powers. This, then, is to be our rule of action pending the present movement in Cuba. It was enforced upon us as a precept of international law, and neither Spain nor France nor England can deny the application of their own interpretation of the code. And it must be observed that in this case nothing touches the integrity of Spain, as in our case. It is the effort of an American island to throw off a yoke which has borne on it for ages, to rid itself of a domination from Europe which has drawn its life blood for centuries and which has no right but that of conquest. According to the Spanish exposition of national law in our case, the Cuban rebels are belingerents, and they are equally entitled with Spain to be treated as also. The rights of blockade apply equally-and the law of contraband. It remains then only for the United States to recognize the existence of hostilities between the people of Cuba and Spain and the consequences that follow from such a condition. The Cubans will then have equal right with Spain to procure military supplies in the United States, which is not the case now, Spain alone having the privilege. This doctrine is questioned by any Power. It is fully expressed by jurists of unquestioned authority. The preven-tion lies with the beiligerents themselves, who have the right to capture contraband under any flag and to confiscate it. Spain has that right, and no more; but has not even that unless a state of hostilities exists, and can be made responsible for the capture of every United States merchant vessel, be the cargo what it may, which cannot fail of itself to embroil us with Spain. In short, we cannot avoid some trouble in this matter, and that which will cause the least also comports best with the honor of the United States and its recognized principles.

### One of Mr. Seward's Unfinished Real Estate

Operations.
Cesare Moreno, the great Asiatic traveller, who has an island to sell in some part of the globe, has returned here. It will be remembered Moreno had some nego-tiations with Secretary Seward about the matter, but before the sage of Auburn could make up his mind finally a change of administration occurred. Moreno comes here now to try his luck with Secretary Fish. If he can do half what he promises, Moreno and his island will be a cheap bargain at \$500,000, or even \$1,000,000.

Senator Sprague Preparing his Speeches for Publication.

Senator Sprague is engaged in revising his recent speeches, with a view to their publication in pamphlet form for distribution all over the country. The series is not as complete as he might desire, but to leaven the reflecting mind of the country and assembles, when he intends to resume his exposures of the rotten timber that enters into the comp of the American body, social and political.

tendered a serenade to Senator Sprague as a mani-festation of approval of his course in their behalf in

New Phase of the Canadian Annexation

Scheme.
The project of Canadian annexation in settlement of the Alabama claims, with the joint consent of England and the Colonists, begins to attract attention in governmental and diplomatic circles, and is by some regarded as likely to become a prominent feature of General Grant's administration. The views expressed on this subject by a part of the American press, the favorable response of the Eng-lish newspapers and the demand for annexation among the Colonies, especially, in Nova Scotia, have encouraged a belief in the feasibility of the scheme, if managed with diplomatic that and a careful regard to English honor. Objections to the possibility of its accomplishment and doubts as to the policy and safety of such an enlargement of the republic are strongly urged by in-dividuals; but it is confidently asserted by others teat public opinion is gradually setting in favor of our acceptance of the Canadas, should they be tendered by Great Britain, as the surest mode of harmonizing the interests and ending the jealousies between the two countries, and affording the basis of a permanent and cordial peace.

Our Imports from the British Provinces. The imports into the United States from Canada and the other British provinces for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1866, under the reciprocity treaty, was valued at \$36,176,977, on which a duty of \$8,387 was collected. For the fiscal year ending June 30. 1868, the value of imports fell to \$28,599,135, but the duty collected (there being no reciprocity treaty)

Snow Storm in Washington, of to-day, but the weather is now clear, Discharge of Employes in the Post Office

Thus far twenty messengers and laborers, five male clerks and twenty-four female clerks have been discharged from the Post Office Department. Preparations are making for many removals in all the

Tax on Manufactured Tobacco vho converts plug tobacco into smoking tobacco, either by cutting, rolling or in any other manner, keeping the same for sale, is thereby constituted a manufacturer under the law and must pay tax and give bonds as tobacco manufacturers.

## THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD BING.

WASHINGTON, April 10, 1869, Mention is so often made of corrupt rings that the general reader is sometimes almost disposed to regard them as myths. There is nothing, however, mythical about the Union Pacific Railroad ring. It can be seen any day, when that favored company has an extra job before Congress, displayed on the Senate sofas in the persons of Hon. Oakes Ames, Hon. Henry Wilson, Hon. G. M. Dodge, Hon. H.

Two of these complacent lobby jobbers have the the privilege of the floors of both Houses for lobbyother purposes. It is not many years since that a prominent Senator was compelled to resign on account of having an indirect interest in a gun contract. Hon. John P. Hale lost his seat in the Senate by taking a fee for getting one or two persons out of prison. But we are getting bravely over that now. Hon. Oakes Ames, said to be a member of the notorious Crédit Mobilier, and certaining the properties of the notorious Crédit Mobilier, and certaining the properties of the notorious Crédit Mobilier, and certaining the properties of the notorious Crédit Mobilier, and certain his seat in Congress, no one yet having made any move towards his expurision. Is there another legislative body in the world that would tolerate such a member for a single day? I think not.

The revetations made by Senator Stewart in his recent speeches on the floor of the Senate, and by James Fisk, Jr., in the courts of New York, are doing a world of good here, by opening the eyes of members of Congress to the fact that the people have been terribly cheated in this railroad business, and that it is by no means too late to remedy the matter.

The facts of the case have been greatly under-stated. In making estimates of the resources of the company the United States bonds subsidy and the first mortgage bonds are taken into consideration, usually leaving out an enormous land grant. The total amount of the company's resources cannot be put down at less man \$115,000,000 for 1,100 miles of road.

road.

This stupendous sum enabled the company, had the money been expended honestly, to build a first class double track railroad equal to the best in the

United States.

Now all accounts agree that a mere skeleton of a single track road has been built, and that the managers have pocketed a large portion of the money leaving the trade and commerce of the country to finish the construction by paying double the necessary rates for freight and passenger transportation. The government should take immediate possession of the road. That is what it will come to sooner or later.

PORTEOUS.—On Sunday, April 11, after a brief illness, Sarah, widow of Robert Porteous.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral service, at her late residence, No. 137 West Eleventh street, corner of Sixth avenue, on Tuesday afternoon, at half-past one o'clock. Her remains will be taken to Fitchburg, Mass., for interment.

#### 'MUSEMENTS.

Steinway and Irving he is were well filled last even-ing. The orchestral part he programme at the former hall was the best we have a heard for some time. at these concerts. Schubert's certure to "Rosa-munde," one of Mozart's singular Moor, "h pieces, a fan-tasia on "Robert," "Ruy Blas" overture, an exquisite little work of Schumann, and Gounod ba'de, "Reine de Saba." In the hands of Thomas' orches, "a all these pieces were in a contract of the second contract."

de Saba." In the hands of Thomas' orches, a all these pieces were in a congenial element, and received the attention due to them. The soloists were miss Josey Hoffe, who sang selections from the "Freyschutz" and "Stradella" very commendably, and Mr. August Arnold, pianist.

At Irving Hall the Mendelssohn Orchestrat Union played a very pretty overture, "Corsican Bride," by E. Mollenhauer and the composer played one of his own violiff "Caprices" in his peculiarly brilliant style. He exhibited on this occasion an arm rest or machine for holding the violin and bow in a proper position. The most difficult thing for learners on this instrument is to acquire the proper position, and this rest is designed to obviate that. Miss Alida Wood and the other soloists made a favorable impression at this concert. Rossimi, Verdi, Mattel, Hamm, Schreiber and Mercadante contributed largely to the programme.

Pantomime, like burlesque, has ingratiated itself firmly in the mercurial affections of our sensational citizens. Having graciously swallowed, without kicking, one dose of dumb nonsense, leavened with spectacular and centipedal extravagance, metropo-litan playgoers are now to be dosed by our theatrical doctors, just so long as they can stand it and may be somewhat longer, with this delectable froth of transformations, gauze and tricks, for which, it is claimed, they have shown much praiseworthy (?) relish and preference. The summer season, which is just now about to be inaugurated, bids fair to be about equally divided between pantomime and buriesque. New York city already has three pantomimes in successfull operation, namely, "Humpty Dumpty" at the Olympic, "The Seven Dwarfs" at the old Bowery, and "Mother Widdle Waddle" at Tammany; but these being found insufficient to satisfy the demand of the popular taste, other and more novel attractions in the "dumb show" line are even now being imported from Europe for our amusement and edification. How our citizens will appreciate the efforts of the theatrical managers to please them by thus indulging them in preference, is hard to surmise; but our managers would do well to remember in time that it is some-times quite possible to receive even too much of a which always breaks the camel's back.

The east side of town for a number of years has been tickled con-occasionally with a pantomime in been tickled stal-occasionally with a pantomime in various forms the guises; but it was not until a year various forms and guises; but it was not until a year or two ago that so-called talent, or money in anything like lavish profusion, was employed in its production. Now it flourishes like a green bay tree, not only in the Metropolis, but likewise in the provinces, and if we are to believe the managers, the bringing out of each separate pantomime in these days of prodigious liberality, entails an expense of from \$30,000 to \$50,000. But then marvellous sums like these are always paraded before the public for effect, and, like the good-natured public, we generally swallow such starting announcements grano saids. By the time, however, that we have managed to gulp down the fresh doses of pantomime, which even now are being prepared for us, it is presumable that we shall have had quite enough of dumb show, eigns, tricks and clownish capers. Like the flicker of a candle when nearly burned out, the season of pantomime promises to be most brillant just before it expires. Once dead and consigned to the shades of oblivion, like the "Black Crook," it will be found impossible to resurrect it again, at least for some years; and this little fact our managers evidently appreciate, for beyond a doubt they are preparing, so to speak, to make hay while the sun shines.

Speaking of pantomimes it may not be deemed out

again, at least for some years; and the hard and and they are preparing, so to speak, to make hay while the sun shines.

Speaking of pantomimes it may not be deemed out of piace here to mentoon that "Humpty Dumpty!" was performed at the Olympic theatre last Saturday evening for the four hundred and forty-third time—a run seidom, if ever, before attained by any piece in this city, and never before equalled by a pantomims in this country. Since its first representation the piece has, from time to time, been strengthened by new acquisitions and modifications, and some few months ago was entirely reconstructed. It is still attracting large audiences and bids fair to hold possession of the boards during the summer.

The pantomime of "The Seven Dwarfs" is in the sixth week of its success at the Bowery theatre, and is still delighting large audiences. Even six weeks might be considered a good run for a piece to attain in the Bowery, where the patrons of the drama, as a general thing, demand and obtain three or four different pieces every night and a change of programme five or six times a week; but "The Seven Dwarfs" is probably destined to add seven more weeks at least to its already brilliant career. The piece was in preparation many months before it was produced, and quite a young army of pantomimists, bailet girls, figurantes and scene shifters find employment in giving it character and tone.

Pantomime is likewise one of the institutions at the Tammany, where it has fourished prosperously since the great "wigwam" was arst converted into a "pow shop" up to the present time. "Mother Wielle Waddle" is the name of the pantomime now upon the bills at this establishment. It has enjoyed a run of three weeks, but it last nights are now announced. It will be followed by the great English pantomime of "Robinson Crusce," which will be mounted, it is said, with scenery and properties purchased from Mr. Simpson, the English manager.

"Robinson Crusce" will also be brought out at Wood's Museum during the present month. The sce

pantomime, with clasorate scenic display, will be the vehicle for presenting to the American Deople the Simpson, Wood and Colville "pantomimic combination troupe" that arrived in tals city yesterday from England. The outlay for this production the indominable Colville puts at the modest sum of

\$30,000.

Pantomime will likewise find a home during the summer season at Wallack's. The celebrated Laurie troupe of pantomimists from England are aircadyengaged to appear at this establishment, and will make their first bow before a New York audience about the 1st of June.

The Kiralfy troupe of Hungarian pantomimists and dancers, under engagement to Wood's Museum are expected in this city about the 1st of June, and will be a new addition to the Simpson, Wood and Colville pantomimic combination in "Robinson Crusoe."

The Abbe Liszt has been offered the post of d rector of the Musical Conservatoire at Leipsic. He is said not to be disinclined to accept the invitation if the institution in question can Weimar, in which town he intends to pass the re mainder of his life, though he will revisit Rome nex summer and make a lengthened stay there.

A celebrated actress was telegraphed to know her terms to play Miranda in the "Tempest" before the arrival of Miss Fiddes. Her reply was-"\$1,000 a week, third of the house clear once a week. \$1,000 to break an engagement in St. Louis, and railroad ex penses for three people from New Orleans." The

break an engagement in St. Louis, and railroad expenses for three people from New Orleans." The manager repiled:—

Madam—Your terms are much too low. You shall have all that comes in the house; Mr. Fisk will present you with the Opera House and 200 miles of the Erie railway, besides what personal property he has accumulated in a life of toil and self-denial; also all that he may make for the next five years, which, if we may judge by the past, will be no inconsiderable amount. It these terms should not meet with your approbation it may be possible to make Gould give up what little he has, that the light of your refuigent genus may not be lost to the stage.

In Pittsburg Manager Williams has gratified the theatre goers with Miss Annie Hendle (a London importation), Sigiora Lopez, Miss Blanche Stanley, Mile. Conchita Pongat, Tom Boins and Lillie Becket.

Lee Hudson and her equine guide, philosopher and friend, Black Bess, are the attraction at the Vioksburg theatre.

"A Flash of Lightning" followed Mrs. Scott-Sid-

ourg theatre.
"A Flash of Lightning" followed Mrs. Scott-Sid-dons' disappearance at the St. Charles, in New Or-

burg theatre.

"A Flash of Lightning" followed Mrs. Scott-Siddons' disappearance at the St. Charles, in New Orleans.

The trained dogs of Professor French are a K 9 success at Burnell's Museum, in Pittsourg, to speak phonetically.

The new opera bough, "Vert-Vert," by the maestro Offenbach, came off at the Opera Comique recently, and was a perfect success.

"Les Biancs et les Bieus" is the title of a new drama by Alex. Dumas, Sr., just produced at the Theatre du Chatelet.

Miss Marie Hamilton will give on Wednesday evening, April 14, a grand concert at Apollo Hall. Miss Hamilton, who is accomplished both as a singer and planist, will be assisted on this occasion by Mr. Levy, the celebrated cornet-h-piston player, and other eminent artists.

Risey's Japanese troupe one day last week paid a visit to the President and his family and met with a warm reception, and afterwards a portion of the latter attended their performance.

## EUROPEAN THEATRICALS.

Thentricals in Paris-Success of Sardon's New Drama-Offenbach on the Wane-PARIS, March 26, 1869.

Nothing can exceed the enthusiasm caused by Vic-torien Sardou's new drama, "Patrie," performed for the first time last week at the Porte St. Martin. The autnor of the "Benoiton Family," "Scraphine," &c., is now called "Victorien the Victorious." He is the tion of the day. "Vert-Vert," by Offenbach, at the opera Comique, with the "Prince Charmant" (as

Capoul the tenor is called), has lost all its attraction Even "Diva," Mile. H. Schneider, the authentic grand duchess, has lost all prestige for the time. There is nothing but "Patrie" worth seeing, no one but Sar-dou worth talking about, and even the members of the press who were most hostile to the man they have deduced as "tricky" have been unanimous in their approval.

Offenbach's operetta, "Diva," has proved that the French are getting tired of the excessive Offenbach analian style. It was not a success, though critics think it will be when cut down. It is the story of a theatrical singer, some say of Mile. Schneider herself. One point took wonderfully. A marquis, wishing to draw his son away from the seductions of a singer and are 'half world,' comforts him as follows:—'Now don't be down-hearted; you will find exactly the as me thing in the great world.'' A great success was garned by a new and almost unknown actress, Mile. B onelly. She was encored three times for a song, which was a trumpet call. Her little tataratata has given fier celebrity. The house was full of comtos, marquises, barons and sportsmen.

The prize tenor Capoul is a little low-spirited; with so many other attractions to contemplate besides himself. To think he should have sacrificed his moustaches for a suitable appearance as vert-vert, and have thus had, as a green parrot, to ges down from his perch, is hard, very hard. It is a sevure trait when it comes to be told that an element of his success in Auber's "Premiter Jour de Boilheur" was chiefly owing to his waving locks, and that the subject of "Capoul's own hair" has been a standardhere.

The other items worth record are that pobt Mile. think it will be when cut down. It is the story

here.
The other items worth record are that poor Mile. Celine Montaiand, whose engagement by the Pasha of Egypt made her envised by half the Parisian actresses, has been run over in Cairo and had a narrow escape of her life.

Mile. Année, the debutante at the Variétés, who it is said possesses 200,000 francs' worth of diamonds, is destined to take Mile. Schneider's place and share her fame.

Mile. Paritia will reappear next week at the Ite Hans in "La Taylata". No one knows what is reserved.

monds, is destined to take Mile. Schneider's place and share her fame.

Mme. Patti will reappear next week at the IteMans m "La Travitata." No one knows what is reserved for her, but what is has reserved for herself in this Russian trip is very public. She signed an engagement for the St. Petersburg opera the evening, before her departure, and was conveyed to the froatiers in the imperial car by a special train.

Mile. C. Nitsson is also reaping laurels of gold. Sne gave a reception on Sunday, and among her guestswere the Duchess of Newcastie, Baroness de Rothschild, Marquis d'Aoust and grandees of every court. The Vaudeville theatre has "expired," and is now being pulled down. The new house is to open on the 27th, at the corner of the Chaussée d'Antin.

Berlioz has left his manuscripts to the Conservatoire, his bâtons as leader to the orenestra to M. Alexandre, and the printed impression of his operas to M. Dameke, his editor.

# Settlement of the Italian Opera Dispute in London—Fusion of the Two Companies— Withdrawal of Mile. Nilason—Another Company in the Field. LONDON, March 30, 1860.

The fusion of our two Italian opera companies was supposed to be complete, but Mile. Nilsson has thrown a shell into the allied camp by declining to good reasons for her refusal, seeing that several of her rôles are those assumed by Patti and Titiens. Mr. Mapleson started at once for Paris to conciliate, if possible, the receding prima donna, without whom one of the greatest attractions of the coming season ("Hamlet)" could not be performed. Despit the positive announcement of the united directors of her Majesty's and Covent Garden that at the latter theatre only would Italian opera be given; a brief but equally positive announcement appears in the Times to the effect that Italian opera will be given at the Theatre Royal Lyceum, and this is confirmed by a card in the Era, in is confirmed by a card in the Bra, in which Messrs. Corbyn and Parrairerin, the well known agents here announce that they negotiated for the Lyceum theatre for the directors of the New Italian Opera, and that the season will commence on Monday, May 3. The programme is not yet published, but I am in a position to tell you a few facis "in advance of the mail." First, the impresario is Signor Montelli, an experienced, capable, shrewd man of business. The snews of war, i. e., the filthy incre. Pargent, the requisite funds, will be supplied by a member of the richest banking houses in Europe. Performances will be given six times a week. On four evenings full dress will be de riqueur, but on the other two we shall be allowed to go and enjoy an opera as we can in Paris, New York, Vienna, Berlin, Madrid, or anywhere else in the world except London, without being compelled to dress exactly like a club, hotel or cook shop waiter, which, for generations, has been considered "full dress" in this country. In my next you shall have full particulars of the personnel and repertoire.

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Important Notice.—The Havana Lottery.
As articles have appeared in several papers in the United tates stating that the Royal Havana Lottery of Cuba would be discontinued, we are authorized by the Administrator of the Lottery to state that there is no truth whatever in these ports.

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